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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
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11 AMBER HOBBS, an Individual,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 MERCK & CO., INC., a New Jersey
15 Corporation; MERCK SHARP & DOHME
16 CORP., a New Jersey Corporation;
17 ORGANON & CO., a Delaware Corporation;
18 ORGANON LLC, a Delaware Limited
Liability Company; and DOES 1-10,
Inclusive,

19 Defendants.
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Case No. 2:22-cv-00662-KES-EPG

**~~PROPOSED~~ STIPULATED
PROTECTIVE ORDER**

Action Filed: March 3, 2022
Action Removed: April 13, 2022
Trial Date: August 11, 2026
(ECF No. 47)

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

The parties in the above-captioned action (the “Action”), by and through their respective counsel of record, have stipulated to the entry of the following protective order:

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in the Action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information, as described in Local Rule 141.1(c)(1), for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting and defending the Action may be warranted. Accordingly, the Parties hereby stipulate to, and request that the Court enter, the following Stipulated Protective Order (the “Order”).

Pursuant to Local Rule 141.1(c)(2), the Parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under applicable law.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Challenging Party: Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: Information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that contain confidential and non-public development, financial or commercial information or non-public personal information or any other information for which a good faith claim of need for protection from disclosure can be made under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or other applicable law.

2.3 Counsel: Outside Counsel of Record and In-House Counsel (as well as their support staff).

2.4 Designating Party: Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”.

2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: All items or information, regardless of

the medium or manner in which they are generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in the Action.

2.6 Expert: A person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the Action who has been retained by a Party or its Counsel to serve as an expert witness or consultant in the Action.

2.7 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items: Sensitive “‘CONFIDENTIAL’ Information or Items” (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that contain or otherwise reference non-public trade secrets or other current or prospective confidential research, development, commercial, or financial information, or other highly sensitive data, the disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party could cause a competitive disadvantage to a Producing Party or could create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means, including, for example, strategic planning information and pricing and cost data and analyses.

2.8 In-House Counsel: Litigation attorneys who are employees of a Party to this action, including any attorney for Organon and/or Merck. In-House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

2.9 Non-Party: Any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party in this Action.

2.10 Outside Counsel of Record: Attorneys who are not employees of a Party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a Party to the Action and have appeared in the Action on behalf of that Party or are affiliated with or contracted by a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that Party.

2.11 Party: Any party to this Action, including all of its officers, directors, and employees, and retained counsel of record.

2.12 Producing Party: Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this Action.

1 2.13 Professional Vendors: Persons or entities that provide litigation support
 2 services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and
 3 organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and
 4 subcontractors.

5 2.14 Protected Material: Any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is
 6 designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES
 7 ONLY.”

8 2.15 Privacy Information: Any documents containing an individual’s social
 9 security number or taxpayer identification number (other than only the last four digits thereof), an
 10 individual’s birth date (other than only the year of the individual’s birth), the name of an individual
 11 known to be a minor (other than only the minor’s initials), a financial account number (other than
 12 only the last four digits thereof), “Personal Data,” “Personally Identifiable Information,”
 13 “Sensitive Private Data,” or “Nonpublic Personal Information” as these terms are defined under
 14 federal or state laws, regardless of whether such information has been designated as
 15 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”
 16 (collectively “Privacy Information”).

17 2.16 Receiving Party: Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from
 18 a Producing Party.

19 3. SCOPE

20 The protections conferred by this Order cover Protected Material produced in discovery in
 21 the Action as well as (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all
 22 copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony,
 23 conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.
 24 However, the protections conferred by this Order do not cover the following information: (a) any
 25 information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes
 26 part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not
 27 involving a violation of this Order; and (b) any information obtained by the Receiving Party from

a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

4. DURATION

Even after Final Disposition of the Action, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. “Final Disposition” shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in the Action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of the Action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law. This Court shall retain jurisdiction for a period of one (1) year after the conclusion of this Action to enforce the terms of the Protective Order.

5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take reasonable care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies for protection under this Order.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” to each page that contains Protected Material or, in the case of native file production, in conformity with the Stipulated Order Regarding Discovery of Documents and Electronically Stored Information. A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for

inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or pages thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend (“CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”) to each document or page of a document that contains Protected Material.

(b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings, that all deposition testimony or testimony during other pretrial proceedings shall be treated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY” for a period of 30 days from the date of receipt by Outside Counsel of Record of a final transcript during which a Designating Party may identify the specific portions of testimony as to which protection is sought and specify the particular level of protection being asserted. At the expiration of that 30-day period, only those portions that are specifically identified will qualify for protection under this Order. Alternatively, during that 30-day period, a Designating Party may, if appropriate, designate the entire transcript as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” Any rough transcript that is generated before receipt by Outside Counsel of Record of a final transcript also shall be treated during the 30-day period as if it had been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

Each Party shall provide notice to all other Parties if it reasonably expects to reference or use Protected Material at a deposition, hearing or other proceeding so that the other parties can ensure that only authorized individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition shall not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or

1 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

2 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary form and
 3 for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of
 4 the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend
 5 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” If only a
 6 portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent
 7 practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s) and specify the level of protection being
 8 asserted.

9 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If corrected within a reasonable period
 10 of time after production, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does
 11 not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure protection under this Order for
 12 such material. Upon correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts
 13 to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

14 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

15 6.1 Timing of Challenges. A Receiving Party must challenge a designation of
 16 confidentiality within a reasonable period of time after such designation is made by the
 17 Designating Party.

18 6.2 Meet and Confer. In the event of a challenge to a designation, the
 19 Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each
 20 designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as
 21 to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to
 22 confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Order. The Parties
 23 shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and on an informal basis in accordance with
 24 Local Rule 251. The Parties must begin the process by conferring directly (in person or by
 25 telephone) within 14 days of the date of service of the notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party
 26 must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must
 27 give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the

1 circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for its chosen
2 designation.

3 6.3 Judicial Intervention with Respect to Confidentiality Designations. If the
4 challenge cannot be resolved through the meet and confer process, the Challenging Party disputing
5 the designation may apply to the Court for a ruling that a document (or category of documents)
6 designated as Protected Material by the Designating Party is not entitled to the specified level of
7 protection. The Challenging Party's motion must be filed within 21 days of the Designating
8 Party's response described in paragraph 6.2 above, and the Parties must comply with the Court's
9 Scheduling Conference Order (Dkt. No. 45) and the Standard Procedures for U.S. Magistrate Judge
10 Erica P. Grosjean.

11 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the
12 Challenging Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass
13 or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party
14 to sanctions.

15 While any challenge pursuant to this paragraph is pending, all Parties shall continue
16 to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Designating
17 Party's designation until the Court rules on the challenge.

18 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

19 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is
20 disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this Action only for
21 prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle the Action. Such Protected Material may be
22 disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When
23 the Action has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of Section 16
24 below.

25 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location
26 and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this
27 Order. The recipient of any Protected Material that is provided under this Order shall maintain
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such information in a reasonably secure and safe manner that ensures access is limited to the persons authorized herein, and shall further exercise the same standard of due and proper care with respect to the storage, custody, use, and/or dissemination of such information as the recipient would use with respect to its own material of the same or comparable sensitivity, but no less than the reasonable precautions set forth in Section 15 below.

7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

(a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in the Action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for purposes of the Action;

(b) the officers, directors, and employees (including In-House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for purposes of the Action;

(c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for purposes of the Action and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), which shall be maintained by the Receiving Party and disclosed to the Court only in the event of a notice of breach of this Order to maintain the confidentiality of undisclosed consultants;

(d) the Court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for purposes of the Action and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(f) during their depositions, witnesses in the Action who are or were employed by a Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(g) a plaintiff in the Action, to the extent the plaintiff elects to be present for

any deposition, to the extent the protected document is used at the deposition, and who has signed the “Acknowledgement and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

(h) the author or recipient of a document containing the information.

7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only to:

(a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in the Action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for purposes of the Action;

(b) In-House Counsel of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for purposes of the Action and who have signed the “Acknowledgement and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A, that has been designated to receive such information or item (“Designated In-House Counsel”) and as to whom the Designating Party does not object to disclosure, in accordance with Section 7.4 below;

(c) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for purposes of the Action, and (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), which shall be maintained by the Receiving Party and disclosed to the Court only in the event of a notice of breach of this Order to maintain the confidentiality of undisclosed consultants;

(d) the Court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

(f) the author or recipient of a document containing the information.

7.4 Procedures for Requesting Disclosure of Information or Items Designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”

(a) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the preceding paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Designated In-House Counsel or a Designated Plaintiff Representative after seven business days of making the request and providing the required information (collectively, the “Request Date”) unless, within five business days of the Request Date, the Party receives a written objection from the Designating Party setting forth the grounds on which the objection is based.

(b) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the Designating Party on an informal basis in accordance with Local Rule 251 to try to resolve the matter by agreement within seven days of the written objection. If the dispute is not resolved during the meet and confer, the parties must comply with the Court’s Scheduling Conference Order (Dkt. No. 45) and Judge Grosjean’s Standard Procedures, as noted above in paragraph 6.3, in seeking potential relief from the Court.

8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in the Action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” that Party must:

(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party and include in such notification a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this Order and must include a copy of this Order with the notification; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

Counsel shall take all other reasonable steps to ensure that persons receiving Protected Material do not use or disclose such information for any purpose other than for the purpose stated in the subpoena or court order in that specific litigation.

1 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena
 2 or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL”
 3 or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” before a determination by an
 4 appropriate court, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission, or is ordered
 5 to do so by any Court. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking
 6 protection in that court of its confidential material.

7 Nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving
 8 Party in this Action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

9 9. APPLICABILITY OF THIS STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER TO NON-PARTIES

10 9.1 Order Applicable to Non-Parties. The terms of this Order are applicable to
 11 information produced by Non-Parties in the Action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or
 12 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” Such information produced by
 13 Non-Parties in connection with this Action is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this
 14 Order.

15 9.2 Service of Order with Non-Party Discovery Request. The Party issuing any
 16 subpoena or other discovery request on any Non-Party in this Action shall include with any such
 17 subpoena or discovery request a copy of this Order.

18 9.3 Request to a Party Seeking Non-Party Confidential Information. In the
 19 event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party’s confidential
 20 information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to
 21 produce the Non-Party’s confidential information, then the Party shall:

22 (a) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that
 23 some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

24 (b) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of this Order, the relevant
 25 discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

26 (c) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

27 If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this Court within 14 days of
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receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Party that received the discovery request may produce the Non-Party's responsive confidential information. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party that received the discovery request shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the Court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this Court of its Protected Material.

10. FILING OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

Before any materials produced in discovery, answers to interrogatories, responses to requests for admissions, deposition transcripts, or other documents which are designated as Protected Material are filed with the Court for any purpose, the party seeking to file such material must seek permission of the Court to file the material under seal, as required by Local Rules 141.1(c)(3) & 141.1(e). No document may be filed under seal, i.e., closed to inspection by the public, except pursuant to a Court order that authorizes the sealing of the particular document, or portions of it. A sealing order may issue only upon a showing that the information is privileged or protectable under the law. The request must be narrowly tailored to seek sealing only of the confidential or privileged material. To file a document under seal, the Parties must comply with the procedures explained in Local Rule 141.

The Parties agree to the following procedure before filing a motion to seal Protected Material:

(a) A Party wishing to use any Protected Material designated by another Party as Confidential or Highly Confidential will provide a list of all such documents to the Designating Party seven (7) days prior to the filing due date and request that the Protected Material and any reference thereto not be filed under seal.

(b) If a Party identifies one or more designated document(s) that it intends to file less than seven (7) days prior to the filing due date, the Party shall notify the Designating Party immediately upon that determination and request that the Protected Material and any reference thereto not be filed under seal. If the Party does not, at least forty-eight (48) hours prior

1 to the filing due date, identify the designated document and request that the Protected Material
 2 and any reference thereto not be filed under seal, then the Party must file a motion to seal the
 3 designated document and any reference to the Protected Material pursuant to the Court's
 4 procedures.

5 (c) If the Designating Party agrees in writing that the designated material need
 6 not be filed under seal, the Protected Material may be filed in the public docket. If the
 7 Designating Party does not agree in writing that the Protected Material may be filed in the public
 8 docket, then the Party wishing to use such Protected Material must file a motion to seal the
 9 Protected Material, including any designated documents and any reference to the Protected
 10 Material, pursuant to the Court's procedures.

11 11. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

12 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected
 13 Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Order, the Receiving Party
 14 must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b)
 15 use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the
 16 person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and
 17 (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound"
 18 that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

19 Additionally, if the Receiving Party discovers any loss of Protected Material or a breach of
 20 security, including any actual or suspected unauthorized access, relating to the produced Protected
 21 Material, the Receiving Party shall:

22 (a) Promptly provide written notice to Producing Party of such breach within
 23 twenty-four (24) hours of the breach discovery.

24 (b) Investigate and make reasonable efforts to remediate the effects of the
 25 breach, and provide Producing Party with assurances that such breach shall not recur.

26 (c) Provide sufficient information about the breach that the Producing Party
 27 can reasonably ascertain the size and scope of the breach. The Requesting Party agrees to cooperate

1 with the Producing Party or law enforcement in investigating any such security incident.

2 (d) The Requesting Party shall promptly take all necessary and
3 appropriate corrective action to terminate the unauthorized access and/or correct the breach.

4 12. NOTIFICATION IN THE EVENT OF A SECURITY BREACH OR
5 UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS TO PRODUCED MATERIAL

6 If the Receiving Party discovers any breach of security, including any actual or
7 suspected unauthorized access, relating to materials produced, the Receiving Party shall:

8 (a) Promptly provide written notice to Producing Party of such breach within
9 twenty-four (24) hours of the breach discovery.

10 (b) Investigate and make reasonable efforts to remediate the effects of the
11 breach, and provide Producing Party with assurances that such breach shall not recur.

12 (c) Provide sufficient information about the breach that the Producing Party can
13 reasonably ascertain the size and scope of the breach. The Receiving Party agrees to cooperate
14 with the Producing Party or law enforcement in investigating any such security incident.

15 (d) Promptly take all necessary and appropriate
16 corrective action to terminate the unauthorized access and/or correct the breach.

17 13. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE
18 PROTECTED MATERIAL

19 Nothing in this Order shall be construed to prohibit a Producing Party from seeking relief
20 from any inadvertent or unintentional disclosure of confidential, privileged, or work-product
21 information. Nothing in this Order shall diminish the legal rights of any person seeking such relief.
22 When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced
23 material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving
24 Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). Pursuant to Federal Rule
25 of Evidence 502(d), neither the attorney-client privilege nor the work product protection is waived
26 by inadvertent production in this Action or any other action. This Protective Order shall be
27 interpreted to provide the maximum protection allowed by Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d).

1 14. MISCELLANEOUS

2 14.1 Right to Further Relief and Modification by the Court. Nothing in this
3 Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the Court in the future. The Court
4 retains the right to allow disclosure of any subject covered by this Order or to modify this Order
5 for good cause, in the interest of justice, or on its own order at any time during these proceedings.

6 14.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. No Party waives through entry of this
7 Order any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or
8 item on any ground not addressed in this Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on
9 any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Order.

10 14.3 Right of a Party to Use Its Own Documents. Nothing in this Order shall
11 affect a Party's use or disclosure of its own documents in any way.

12 14.4 Right of a Party to Use Independently Obtained Documents. Nothing in
13 this Order shall impose any restrictions on the use or disclosure by a Party of documents, material
14 or information obtained by such Party independent of formal discovery proceedings in this Action.

15 14.5 Right to Supplement or Request Deletion. If during the course of litigation,
16 a data subject with privacy rights pursuant to the Data Protection Laws identified herein exercises
17 his or her right to erasure of personal data contained within the previously produced Protected
18 Material, the Producing Party shall furnish newly redacted versions of the Protected Material
19 within a reasonable time. The Requesting Party will promptly destroy the original version of the
20 Protected Material and replace it with the redacted version. The Producing Party may also require
21 the entire document destroyed and replaced with a slip-sheet indicating the Protected Material is
22 subject to erasure pursuant to the applicable Data Protection Law.

23 14.6 Personally Identifiable Information. Personally identifiable information
24 that a party has designated as Protected Material as defined herein, based on its good faith belief
25 that the information is subject to federal or state laws or other privacy obligations, or any of the
26 information contained therein, shall be handled by Counsel for the Receiving Party with the highest
27 care.

15. FINAL DISPOSITION

Within 60 days after the Final Disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. However, the Receiving Party may maintain its notes and coding of the documents produced for use in another action averring the same allegations as this Action against the same defendants in another jurisdiction until such time as all actions pending in other jurisdictions reach final disposition. As used in this subdivision, “all Protected Material” includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain archival copies of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Order as set forth in Section 4.

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

DATED: December 13, 2024

KING & SPALDING LLP

/s/ Susan V. Vargas

Attorneys for Defendants

MERCK & CO., INC.; MERCK SHARP &
DOHME LLC; ORGANON & CO.; and
ORGANON LLC

1 DATED: December 13, 2024

BECK LAW CENTER

2
3 /s/ Kimberly L. Beck (as authorized on
December 13, 2024)

4 Attorneys for Plaintiff

5 DATED: December 13, 2024

WILENTZ GOLDMAN & SPITZER

6
7 /s/ Lynne M. Kizis (as authorized on
December 13, 2024)

8 Attorneys for Plaintiff

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____, of _____ declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California on _____ in *Hobbs v. Merck & Co., Inc. et al.*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00662-KES-EPG. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court in the Eastern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

Date: _____

City and State where signed: _____

Printed name: _____

Signature: _____

ATTESTATION

I, Susan V. Vargas, am the ECF User whose ID and password are being used to file this [Proposed] Stipulated Protective Order. I hereby attest that each of the other signatories to this [Proposed] Stipulated Protective Order concurs in this filing.

Dated: December 13, 2024

KING & SPALDING LLP

/s/ Susan V. Vargas

Attorneys for Defendants

MERCK & CO. INC.,

MERCK SHARP & DOHME LLC;

ORGANON & CO., and ORGANON LLC

ORDER

Pursuant to the parties' stipulation (ECF No. 47), the proposed protective order is
GRANTED.

However, the Court notes that "a protective order may not bind the Court or its personnel." *Rangel v. Forest River, Inc.*, No. EDCV 17-0613 JFW (SS), 2017 WL 2825922, at *2 (C.D. Cal. June 29, 2017). Thus, to the extent that the protective order conflicts with the Court's established practices or Rules, *e.g.*, such as by allowing the parties to bypass the Court's informal discovery-dispute-resolution process, the Court's established practices or Rules will govern.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: January 10, 2025

/s/ Eric P. Shoup
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE